NOW READY. THE REVISED STATUTES TATE OF ORIO AGENERAL BATURE, IN PORCE AUG. 1, 1860.

CODLATED BY Hon. Joseph R. Swan, TITE NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SU-

ned in twenty-nice volumes of the Ohio and Ohio State Reports.) AND REFERENCES TO PRIOR LAWS.

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as ordered to be distributed to the following State

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Probate Courts, Coarts of Common Pleas, Superit Pelice Courts, Anditors, and the Clerks of the
Source in each county, to the Members of the
and House of Representatives of this State, and
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a book, containing, as it does, all of the Statutes
a force, and the authoritative construction of them
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CLERKS OF TOWNSHIPS, and
CITY OFFICERS. ach as very many changes have been made in the sizes the publication of the last editions, by re-rations and additions, and many important de-sve been given by the Supreme Court on con-points, at

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The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.

MEO. W. MANEPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

W. P. ADVERTISEMENTS. TO INSURE INSER 1003, should be handed in by TWELVE O'CLOCK a the day of publication.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1861.

Compromise or War.

The incoming Republican Administration will have to choose between compromise or war. With all the hatrelof the radical Republicans to compromise, the Administration they have selected must either compromise or fight. It can take no middle or neutral ground in this controversy, for there is none that can be taken. It it says it will not concede the terms on which alone the Union can be reconstructed, but will

concade to them the independent possession of the territory which they have wrested from the imight lead to his performing the "happy dishumiliating and debasing species of compromise.

It comes to this, then, that the new Republication of the same and same stockholders were in the State Department, and the failure to be inaugurated on Monday next, must either compromise by concession or negotiation as with a foreign State, or prepare for war, and in fact commence and carry

If the Republican Administration, treats the secoded States as still in the Union, it must either concede to them the conditions necessary to their continuance in it or coerce them into submission to the federal authority; and coercion in this case means and will be war. In the event that coercion is determined on, the first step will be to gain possession of the forts, arsenals and other federal property, which has been seized and is now held by seceded States. In doing this, military force must be employed. That property will never be given up quietly, us compromise, to the civil authorities of

on a civil war.

On Thursday last, February 21, Mr. Dix,
Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with
a resolution of the House of Representatives,

When we know how to select wise and good

1. The impediments to commerce by usurp 1. The impediments to commerce by usurp ing control of the ports of Mobile, Charleston, Pensacola and New Orleans.
2. The control of the commerce of the Missleeippi Valley, by requiring the duties on all goods entered at New Orleans for delivery at St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati, to be paid to the State of Louisiana.
3. The seizure by Louisiana of all United States moneys, as well as those of private de-

States moneys, as well as those of private de-positors in the Mint and Sub-Treasury at New Orleans and other places. 4. The seizure of revenue cutters by arrange ment between their commanders and the Collectors of Mobile, New Orleans and Charles-

5. The expulsion of the sick and invalid pa-tients at the United States Hospital at New Or leans, in order to provide accommodations for Louisiana troops.

"A Republican in Favor of the Union."

The reader will find in our columns a com-The reader will find in our of the munication from " A Republican in favor of the ports—
That he has not, since his report of the 28th
That he has not, since his report of the 28th ple of a class-a very large class-whose conactive service in the ranks, we may hopefully and confidently look forward to the redempwhose Influence in the State and National councils has brought us to our present deplorable condition.

BTMr. PLANTS, the "higher-law," abolition member from Meigs, yesterday, in the House, ventilated his vocabulary of billingsgate against agree to a peaceful separation, this will still be a compromise, and one which will be yielding far more than the most extreme men in the seconded States have ever demanded as a condition of remaining in the Union.

The leading and more influental organs of the Republican party denounce the secondary and momentous fact that his tremenists as rebels and traitors. To make peace with rebels and traitors on any terms, short of unqualified and entire submission to what is claimed as the paramount authority, and especially to consends to them the independent possession of the editor of the Statesman, ostensibly because the accounter of the Statesman, ostensibly because legislature, in the spring of 1859, every effort was then made to recover something from the was then made to recover something from the was fled, a number of was field a number of suits brought, in some of which a failure was experienced, and others were for the time be inguispended, and have remained so, then all the purpose of the De was then made to recover something from the was fled, a number of suits brought, in some of which a failure was experienced, and others were for the time be find and others were f

The recent vote for and against a State Conrention is thus classified:

East Tennessee, comprising twenty-eight counties, voted: For Convention, 7,500; against Convention, 32,547.

Middle Tennessee, comprising thirty-three counties, for Convention, 26,539; against, 27,-

West Tennessee, comprising eighteen counties, for Convention, 20,117; against, 6,918.

Recapitulated, the vote was:

Against Convention.....

Majority against Convention [For the Ohio Statesman.]

ber deit der die Verstelle führe.

A. Electro-for one mental har der gere gegene der gere gegene der gegene de Mr. Epiron:—For some time there has exist—

ed in this State a certain band of political demagogues, usually styled the "State House clique,"

shall be reduced by read the time of its fraudulent closure.

The bonds actually in the Treasury in July,
1857, amounted to \$77,520. The organic law
of the bank forbids that the bonds of a bank

A great deal has been said about the smane's pation of the seefs in Russia, which was prespectively decreed by the Emperor scon after the close of the Crimean war. The time for the emsneightion to take effect occurs on the second of March. It will be seen by the following extract from a St. Petersburg letter, which, the New York Herald says, comes from a reliable source, that the near approach of the emancipation origin caused no little trouble and constant of the law, to take the lead at the bar; but he soon in the source, that the near approach of the emancipation origin caused no little trouble and constant in the law for blue and others, is superiors in every point of view. I remember well when he first came to our city, with a flourish of trumpets, as an attorney at law, to take the lead at the bar; but he soon in the law for the second that such men as N. H. Swayne, Andrews, Noble, Gallowsy, and others, carried too many guns in the law for blue and constant in the law for blue and others. the New York Hereld says, comes from a reliable source, that the near approach of the emander of the source, that the near approach of the emander of the source, that the near approach of the emander of the series caused no little trouble and considerable of the series of the serie

made a report to Congress, which embraces the men to office, then, and not till then, can we reasonably expect our country to enjoy quiet, peace and prosperity.
A REPUBLICAN IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

> OHIO LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION.

IN SENATE. Monday, February 25 AFTERNOON SESSION.

A call of the Senate was demanded and eighteen Senators answered to their names,— The Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched for ab-The Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched for absences, and several members appearing within the bar, on motion, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the

following report, which was read and ordered to plice of traitors. To the Honorable Senate of Ohio: In compliance with the resolution of your hororable body of the 21st Inst., the Receiver of the Seneca County Bank respectfully re-

Union," which will attract attention. It is the production of a gentleman who has labored earnestly and faithfully for the success of the Republican party, but who, judging from the manea County Bank entrusted to him—and respectner and matter in this communication, is get-ting a little restive in the harness. He is a sam April, 1857, the said bank transferred its entire assets, amounting to over \$231,000, to a new nection with the Republican party is about ter- bank organized under the law of 1851, said asminated, and by the withdrawal of which from sets forming its capital stock and means of doing weeks, on the resignation of Mr. Gibson, im pelled by the fear of seizure by treasurer Stone, tion of our State from the dominion of a party its assets were again transferred to a private banking house, under the name of Charles S. Johnson & Co, who, for more than eighteen months, were left unmolested to scatter and make way with them, and eventually became

> The present Receiver came into possession of the books of the bank, in September, 1858; after a further delay, occasioned from wan of power, which was obtained by the action of the legislature, in the spring of 1859, every effort was they mad the pring of 1859.

of the trouble and loss, in relation to this Bank. Its means then were abundant, and but little depressed. The subsequent bankruptcy of C. L. Johnson & Co. renders it almost impossible to recover, the Receiver finding an impossible to recover, asset he has been enaocent holder for every asset he has been enabled to trace. His suit with the stockholders, he has assurances from his counsel, (Col. Swayne) shall be brought to an issue in a few ubts not, some ten to twenty thousand dollars

may be recovered. may be recovered.

The Receiver again respectfully submits, and claims that the owners of the \$53,000 and more of the notes of the bank, are fully entitled to at least their pro-rata share of the whole amount of the bonds of the bank deposited in the Treasury of the State, amounting to \$209, 618, at the time of its fraudulent closure.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate ad-OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

The question peeding when the recess was the postponement of H B. 350—
To prevent giving ald to fugitive alayes.

Mr. PLANTS, of Melgs, rose to a question of privilege, and said: As an humble member of the House, and in the discharge of his duty, he had taken the occasion, on Friday last, to express his views at some length upon the question then under discussion. He said he would then under discussion. cepress his views at some leagth upon the question then under discussion. He said he would not conceal the fact that the favor with which his remarks were received by the House, and the highly flattering notices bestowed upon his effort by the Ohio State Journal, Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati Commercial, Cleveland Heraid, and other decent papers, were exceedingly gratifying to him. But, until the appearance of the Ohio Statesman of Saturday night, he had feared that those notices were more flattering than his effort justified. On the appearance of the Statesman, however, he was enabled to dismiss all doubts, and accept those notices as the housest expression of honest men.

Cot Manypenny, of the Statesman, Mr. PLANTS said, fully confirmed all that these respectable papers had said, and did him the personal honor of speaking of him, Mr. PLANTS, in the following language:

"It is high time that the people of Meigs county had dispensed with the services of this miserable hypocrite and pretender, who is an enemy to the unity and peace of our country, the foe of our institutions as our fathers made them, a demagogue of the first water, and a specimen "brick" of the class of Northern fanatics who have brought the country to the brink of destruction, and who, if they are not put down and banished from the public councils, will destroy the country, and break up the povernment."

the perding when the Ho

banished from the public councils, will destroy
the country, and break up the government."

Mr. PLANTS said he accepted this exhibition of baffled rage; of partizan malignity; of
imbecile hate; of impotent malice; of stale
falsehood, and vulgar stang; this characteristic
compound the research of a brain in which the compound, the product of a brain in which the insidects of the fox and hyens have "compromised" their "irrepressible conflict" by partnership, as the highest compliment which

could have been conferred upon him from such a source. He, therefore, thanked Col. Manypenny for this volunteered confirmation of the estimate placed upon his effort, by honorable and patriotic men, the truth and power of which would have been only half endorsed without the "howl" of this wounded conspirator and accom-Mr. PLANTS said his object was not to com plain of this unprovoked and ungentiemanly at-tack—this unconscious self revelation of the es sential blackguard; but to assure the Col. that,

while he felt only pity for his imbedility, and contempt for his malice, he still could not ac-cept so signal a favor without an acknowledgmeat, and that supposing the Col., like other animals, bid but exhibit the true instincts of his nature, he could harbor against him no possible

grudge.
Mr McCUNE said he feit called on to reply to certain grave charges made against Repub-licans. The gentleman from Licking said that the Republicans had created a public sentiment

the Republicans had created a public sentiment against slavery, thus keeping up the underground railroads—exciting to John Brown raids, &c. He said that a "degraded pulpit" had shared largely in this mischievous work.

Mr. McCUNE then proceeded to read the views of slavery entertained by Wesley, Whitfield, Rowland Hill, Bisbop Portens, Adam Clarke, Richard Watson, of the British pulpit; the testimony of the Quakers, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches; of Blackstone, among jurists; and of Washington, Mourse, Marshall, Patrick Henry, Henry Clay and John Randolph, among stateemen. He claimed that from such sources as these, the anti-slavery sentiment of the country had its rise. Even the Democratic party as late as 1849 proclaimed Democratic party as late as 1849 proclaimed slavery an evil, and that the purpose of the De

it, and, for selfish ends, calls it divine?

The Republicans and auti slavery men are pledged to the Constitution, and they are loyal to it. They have no apologies to make for voting for and electing men of their choice, and of like principles with themselves. For one, I hope the friends of the bills now before us, pro-Swayne) shall be brought to an issue in a few posing to punish men for acts of humanity, wil days, when, if means be furnished him, be be allowed to mature them to suit themselves I shall vote for no amendments and for no de lays in regard to these measures, and desire the of them to make their own record regard to them. Let us have a square vote or them, that we may know who are for and agains

these propositions.

Mr. JONAS said this argument had gon from its proper range. We were debating a bill, and not these abstract questions. We are also discussing a compromise by which we can harmonize with our Southern brethren. He re-ferred to the explosion of the Moselle, in 1837,

S. B. No. 236—To provide for the removal of obstructions from inrupities and plank roads.

S. B. No. 237—To amend the act passed February 14, 1889, cutitled "an act to authorise the making of real estate indexes, and further to prescribe the duties of county commissioners and recorders in certain counties."

S. B. No. 238—Extending the time for making of the control of the county commissioners.

S. B. No. 238—Extending the time for making reports by school boards, in certain cases.
S. B. No. 239—To amend the act entitled "an act for the assessment and taxation of property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money," passed April 5, 1859.

S B. No 240—To enable purchasers of lands in the Scioto Sait Reserve, in Jackson county,

o obtain deeds.
S. B. No. 242-To provide for the paymen of the state debt

of the state debt.

S. B. No. 243—To amend an act entitled "an act to exempt the homestead of families from forced sale, on execution to pay debts," passed March 23, 1850 Judiciary.

S. B. No. 244—Regulating the duties of surviving partners. Judiciary.

S. B. No. 246—Supplementary to the "act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors," passed April 6, 1859. Judiciary.

passed Aoril 6, 1859. Judiciary.

S. B. No. 247—To ropeal an act entitled "an act to authorize the city of Hamilton, in Butler county, to borrow money," passed March 22, All the above bills, excepting those otherwise lesignated, were referred to the Committee of

on Fees and Salaries with instructions.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. FISHER, from the Committee on Ba nevolent Institutions, to whom was referred sundry memorials praying that some provisions be made for the care of incurable insane persons, reported adversely to the erection of an asylum for such purposes. The Committee thought, however, that hereafter there might be thought, however, that hereafter there might be an enlargement of the present Asylums for this purpose, but, not this year, on account of the financial condition of the State. With a view to accomplish this object hereafter, the Committee reported a bill, (S. B. No. 253) to create an insabe fund, which will also constitute a fund for the support of existing asylums. The bill was read a first time, and the report was ordered to

Mr. STANLEY, from the School Committee reported back H. B 271, with an amendment and recommendation for the passage of the bill Report agreed to, and bill engrossed for a third

Mr. MONROE, from the same Committee reported back H. B. No. 230, amending the school act, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was engrossed for a third

Mr. MONROE, from the same Committee, Mr. reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of H. B. No. 318, to repeal the act concerning Teachers' Institutes.
Mr. WHITE held that government is from

necessity; the moment we exceed that necessity, we intrude upon the rights of the people.

Mr. COX said, if there is anything in this principle, as against teachers' institutes, it also applies against the common school system itself. But we find by the Constitution, that "educa tion is essential to good government," and it enjoins upon us to promote the "means of edu-cation." The law which this bill designs to repeal makes the appropriation of money for teachers' institutes optional with each county, teachers' institutes optional with each county, so that if the people of one county agree to tax themselves for such purposes, it does not affect any other county. Even if the law required each county to make the appropriation according to the law, it would amount to only \$8,800; but the law does not require it. Mr. Cox vindicated the law.

Mr. SMITH said the school teachers of Ohio accorded to be organized for the purposes of make

seemed to be organized for the purpose of making the school system "efficient," as they call it, which means to make it as costly as possible. He objected to the principle which would use the means of the State to educate men for professions which are to constitute their livelihood. Upon a similar principle, we should educate physicians, &co., because good physicians are desirable. Mr. COX. The fitting of teachers for their

duties is for the benefit of the masses of the Mr. SMITH thought the principle was being extended too far. He believed in a system of Common Schools, but not in a system of Uni-

rereity Education at public expense.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

At the request of Mr. WHITE, the year and neys were called on the bill, viz.: Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs Breek, Brewer, Bonar, Cox, Cuppy

Cummins, Eason, Fisher, Foster, Garfield, Harsh, Laskey, Monroe, Morse, Parish, Potwin, Schleich, Sprague, and Stauley-19. Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs Giass, Harrison, Holmes, Jones, Key, McCall. Moore, Newman, Orr, Perrill,

Key, McCall. Moore, Newman, Orr, Perrill, Smith, and White—12.

Mr. MONROE, from the same Comittee, reported S. B. No. 254: To amend section 31 of the School Act of March 14th, 1853, so as to provide schools for colored children, when the number exceeds 20 in a locality.

Mr. SCHLEICH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back S. B. No. 235, concerning Judicial indexes in Fairfield county.—

Read a third time and passed—yeas 29, navs 0.

officers from the General Revenue Fund to the Ganal Fund, the sum of \$4.35,040,66, which sum it is stated was applied the extinguishment of the excess of the disbursements on the Public Works, over the revenues of the same, up to the date of the said transfer; And Whereas, By the last annual report of the Treasure of State, it appears that the amount actually disbursed at the Treasury on account of the Public Works, during the fiscal year aforesaid, \$\pi_{\text{as}}\$ 417,125 54, which is a large excess over and above the revesues derived from cess over and above the revenues derived from the same, as well as an excess over and above the appropriations aforesaid; Therefore,
Resolved, That in view of the apparent discrepancies in the statements of the different
departments, and the seeming confusion that ex-

ists with reference to the revenues and disbursements from and on account of the Public Works, and the manifest disparity between the amount appropriated for and the amount appropriated for and the amount expended on the same, the Board of Public Works, the Auditor, Treasurer and Comptroller, be and they are hereby requested, at their earliest convenience, to report to this House, by a joint statement, the actual condition of the matter, and what arount of liabilities were contrasted in what amount of liabilities were contracted in the construction, superintendence and repairs of said Works during the last fiscal year, what amount of liabilities were due at the end of said year, and upon what account, and how much of the same was paid during the present fiscal year, and how paid, whether from the revenues derived from the said Public Works or from the general revenue, and also what proportion of the amount expended for liabilities as incurred during the said fiscal year was puld from the revenues derived from said Public Works, and what H. B. No. 282-By Mr. HERRICK-Requiring county auditors to make returns to the Auditor of State of the amount of fees received by county auditors. Referred to the Committee any of such liabilities have been since paid, and

any of such liabilities have been since paid, and if so from what fund they have been paid.

Resolved, further, That the said Board of Publie Works be requested to report to this House, under and by what authority they contracted obligations during the fiscal year aforesaid, over and above the amount appropriated by the said act of March 26, 1860, and also that they state by what authority they issued their certificates, or permitted their engineers to do so, for such portions of the obligations so contracted as could everywhere.

JOHN L. RUNNEWELL, Proprieto

be paid at the Freesery during the year, to be paid at a future day.

Resolved, further, That the Auditor, Treasu rer, and Comptroller be requested to communi-cate to this Houfe the reasons which governed them in making a transfer from the General Revenue to the Caual Fund, on the 7th of April, 1860, or \$135,040 66, and the authority by which the same was made, and the amount thus trans ferred applied to the payment of the indebtednees of the Public Works; and also by what authority they audited and paid from the Trea-sury, during the fiscal year, the checks of the Board of Public Works, for liabilities contracted during the same time, to a greater amount than the sum appropriated by the act of March 26, 1860; and the actual amount paid out of

the appropriations, stating spec fically for and on what account said excess was so paid.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Perry, introduced H. B. 386; To provide for relief of stockholders of Insolvent Railcoad Companies -- which was rend

a first time. The House recurred to the discussion of H. B 350; Mr. Jones entitled to the floor, when he resumed his argument. He recapitulated his points of yesterday, and then went into his il justrations from Hebrew history and theology, was suffering slavery as a curse for the mischlef brought on by their ancestore in Elen—
He discussed the various kinds of slavery, and the difference between them and that of this country. In this argument, Mr J referred to the history of Egypt, Ethiopia, Rome and relative subjects. He took up the scriptural argument, and described the different kinds of serviced among the Jews. He concluded with a supply."

We see an selection in your columns of Mrs Westean slevel in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no hum bug—we have rathed it, and a sec it is one of the most successful medicine of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply."

Octivity of the properties of the day is a supply. The probably one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply. The probable of the properties of the day because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply. The probable of the probable of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply. visude among the Jews. He concluded with an apostrophe to the spirits of Washington, and ur other national patriots, for peace and har

way, for Mr Baldwin to report back S. B. 220—
To provide for the payment of the Commissioners to the Peace Congress—which was read a massed—year 82, nays 0.

A CHANGE.

A CHANG

consideration, as it was unnecessary at this time. That, like those that had preceded him, he also should take a wide range, as it was a subject, sive, at one time considered the very basis of our government. That he wished to reply to the prominent positions held by the Democratic party, and which has been affirmed by almost every gentleman that had spoken in its favor. First, that the Republican party were guilty of the present distracted condition of our country. Second, That the North should be generous, and be ready to make concession.

He argued that the South and the Den

party were guilty of the present condition of things, because they had forced it upon the country by advocating measures that had stirred this nation to its very depth. They in 1820 changed the policy of the notion, by admitting a slave State that should, come in as free; by giving slavery guarantees which it did not possess before; by the admission of Texas and the Mexican war; by the Compromises of 1850, (which was really a Democratic measure;) by the repeal of the Missouri compromise in '54, and the Dred Scott decision of 1858, each of which has turned the attention of the people to the subject of slavery more than any and all others. They are the prominent positions in our national history which have made the present political sentiments.

ect, for its utter devlishmens.

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., at the residence of Col. William Thumas, in Clermont county, by the Rev. James Arm strong, JOHN G. DORWN, Esq., of the Southern Ohio Argus, and Miss LIZZIE BRAGDON. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. G. H. . CARPENTER, of Burlington, Iowa, and Miss SAL-LIE STOCKTON, only daughter of the late Hon. L. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Stockton, of the Supreme Bench of Iowa.

[City-papers please copy.]

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Dr. Moffat's Phornix Bilters will be found equally of sencious in all cases of mervous debility, dyspepeis, head the Treasury, during the year, over and above ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFPAT, 335, Broadway, N. Y. and by all Druggists.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, paster of the Pierrepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mas WINELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEXTHING:

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Regardless of Master Commissioner's Sale.

Bernard Sheridan Superior Court. James Riley et al. DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Chio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Columbus, on Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklis and State of Ohio. to wit: Lot No. twelve. (12) in Sullivani's Addition to the town of Frank

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G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff and Master Commissioner.

Printers fees \$3.00.

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Mourning do black borders
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